

and the Straits Settlements; spirits, wines, malt liquors, and tobaccos in Gibraltar; and wines in the Falkland Islands.

**Trade Agreement of 1933 between Canada and France.**—A Trade Agreement between Canada and France replacing an Agreement of 1922, was brought into force as from June 10, 1933. Further minor adjustments were made by an Exchange of Notes of Mar. 20, 1936. (See the tabular statement on pp. 492-494, also pp. 487-488 of the 1936 Year Book.)

**Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States.**—A comprehensive Trade Agreement, signed at Washington on Nov. 15, 1935, secures for Canada reduced duties for commodities representative of several fields of Canadian production. The tariff concessions by Canada include the extension to the United States of the intermediate tariff in its entirety and some specific reductions.

The reductions in duty contained in the Agreement went into effect on Jan. 1, 1936. The whole Agreement went into force on the exchange of ratifications at Ottawa on May 14, 1936. The Agreement will remain in force, subject to certain contingencies, until Dec. 31, 1938, and thereafter unless terminated by the Government of either country upon six months notice. (See the tabular statement on pp. 492-494 and also pp. 488-489 of the 1936 Year Book.)

**Exchange of Notes with Japan.**—An Exchange of Notes on Dec. 26, 1935, between Canada and Japan effected the removal of surtaxes previously imposed by both countries and stated the basis for Canadian customs valuations on Japanese goods. (See the tabular statement on pp. 492-494 and also p. 489 of the 1936 Year Book.)

**Exchange of Notes with Brazil.**—On account of Brazilian policy to cancel old trade agreements, an arrangement was made between Canada and Brazil by Exchange of Notes, July 25-30, 1936, granting the Canadian intermediate tariff in return for the Brazilian minimum or lowest tariff, which is one-quarter less than maximum rates. The new arrangement became effective July 30, 1936, and continued without interruption the former reciprocal relationship between the two countries.

**Trade Agreement with Uruguay.**—Canada signed a most-favoured-nation Agreement with Uruguay on Aug. 12, 1936, as regards customs duties, quotas and allocation of exchange for commercial transactions. The Agreement is to come into force 30 days after exchange of ratifications and to remain in force for three years and thereafter until termination on six months notice. Uruguay has a tariff one-half higher than her normal tariff which may be applied to countries not offering reciprocity. Notes were exchanged at the same time, effective at once, granting the Canadian intermediate tariff in return for Uruguayan trading facilities for Canadian exports, pending the coming into force of the formal Agreement. A Canadian Act ratifying the Agreement was assented to on April 10, 1937.

**Canadian-Polish Convention.**—A Canadian-Polish Convention of Commerce signed July 3, 1935, exchanging most-favoured-nation treatment in trade matters and granting each other some specific tariff concessions, was brought into effect as from Aug. 15, 1936.

**Normal Trading Relations with Russia.**—A Canadian Order in Council of Feb. 27, 1931, prohibiting importation from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of coal, wood pulp, pulpwood, lumber, asbestos, and dressed furs, was cancelled by an Order in Council of Sept. 10, 1936, in consequence of which the Soviet Union repealed an Order of April 20, 1931, which had prevented importing organizations and trade representatives of the Soviet Union from purchasing Canadian goods or chartering Canadian vessels.